M'KINLEY TALKS ON VERMONT'S ELECTION AND LINCOLN'S CAREER. Three Delegations Greet the Major at His Home-Two Spirited Speeches in Answer to Their Greetings-Three Governors Meet at the Candidate's Hestdenee,

CANTON, O., Sept. 11.-All day long the streets of this city have been filled with marching men. and women, too; the air has been filled with sinale of bands and the city has been bubbling e-mr with enthusiasm. It was a red-letter day in the campaign. Major McKinley's front yard was almost constantly filled with people, and their cheers from time to time drove all hopes of midday repose from the minds of the leisurely inclined people living in the neighborhood. it with all the crowds the Major managed to s. I all the requirements with two speeches.

The visitors came well bunched, and one speech answered for many. Besides there were many other notable men on the famous front perch during the day, and their oratory added much to the entertainment of the crowds. The day was intensely hot, and marching up and wn the streets was not a pleasant pastime. But the visitors kept unbroken lines, and the local escorts did not lag in duty till the last party had been properly cared for.

However, the hot weather was felt by the crowds on the lawn. In their eagerness to see and hear everything, people crowded and jammed together until none had full breathing pace, and during the afternoon, when there were five or six thousand people about the house, three persons swooned and were carried a way on stretchers for medical attention. They were William Cusick, a Baptist minister of Lo rain, 87 years old, who remained in a critical condition for more than an hour; E. H. Turner of Amherst, and Mrs. Flickinger of Lorain. All recovered in time to return home with their

The first arrivals were 108 enthusiastic Republicans who came all the way from Vermont to tell Major McKinley about their election igst week. They hired a local band to add to their demonstration, and they brought a glee club with an inexhaustible list of parodies on popular airs to sing whenever opportunity offered. The party included many of the most distinenished men of the State, including Senator Proctor, Gov. Woodbury, Congressman Powers, Governor-elect Grout and a number of State officials and committeemen. The party also included representatives of the laboring, commer cial, and industrial circles of the State. Every man in the party was willing to talk of the election, its results, and of the national election

Gov. Woodbury said the result in Vermon was a victory surprisingly large. It means s patriotic impulse of the people to register con-

was a victory surprisingly large. It means a patriotic impulse of the people to register condemnation of Bryanism and Tillmanism. The candidates were good men, but all thought of McKinley when they went to the polls.

"Ours is an agricultural State." he said, "and the election results show that the farmers are not for Bryan and silvet." Governor-elect Grout said the election simply meant that the people of Vermont have studied "Coins Financial School," and regard it as a visionary dream. The delegation was presented to Major McKinley by State Chairman Olin Merrill, and a congratulatory address was delivered by Col.George Childs. Major McKinley said in response:

"Mr. CHAIRMAN, COL. CHILDS, AND MY FELLOW CITIZENS: I give you welcome, enerous welcome, from an overflowing heart to my State to my city, and my home. I would be unjust to my own feelings, and irresponsive to the aind sentiments uttered by your spokesman if I permitted to pass unobserved the fact that in the preliminary contest for the nomination of President the State of Vermont gave me her united vote. [Applause.] The Green Mountain State is endeared to us all by tradition and history in song and story, but above all in good work manifested in glorious results. Whether in the days of the Revolution, when her hardy mountaineers repulsed the best soldiers of Europe; in the days of the rebellion, when her hardy mountaineers repulsed the best soldiers of Europe; in the days of the rebellion, when her hardy mountaineers repulsed the best soldiers of Europe; in the days of the rebellion, when her hardy mountaineers repulsed the best soldiers of Europe; in the days of the rebellion, when her soldiers displayed the same resolute courage at Big Hethel, Crammton's Gap, Savage Station, or Gettysburg; or in the nors important and decisive conflicts in civil life, the people of Vermont have always been true to the best ideals and highest obligations of duty, and active, distinguished, and useffit hevery emergency.

"No one will deny to them a glorious part in ach

true as ever—sye, truer than ever—to the tenets of good morals, good politics, and good govern-ment. [Applause.] They have shown by their of good morals good pointes, and good govern-ment. [Applause.] They have shown by their ballots, by a greater preponderance than ever, that they are more devoted to the monor of the Government, to the maintenance of law and or-der, and the restoration of that sound, wise, and economic system which has always been our chief pride and source of strength than at any previous period in our eventrul history. [Ap-plause.]

previous period in our eventful history. [Applause.]

"The value of your example is certainly greater than ever in the past, as the issue on which your victory was won are the same as those which now engage the attention of the entire country. The free-sliver orators and organs of Vermont ill-concealed, if they did not positively assert what is being proclaimed everywhere, that their solicitude is the relief of the debtors, no matter at what sacrifice, of the plainest precepts of good morals. In no case and at no boint do they propose a system to pay our national and private obligations on the plain, old-fashioned principles of good faith and honesty which have always heretofore distinguished the American people. [Applause.] Practically admitting that the effect of the free, unlimited, and independent coinage of silver would be an immense loss to the savings and resources of our people, and that its adoption would reduce the plane of loss to the savings and resources of our people and that its adoption would reduce the plane of their social and industrial condition, they yet seriously propose that we shall risk this hazard-ous experiment.

Vermont has said in tones that cannot be "Vermont has said in tones that cannot be misunderstood that she will have nothing to do with that istail experiment. (Great appliause and cries of "Good! good!"] Indeed, they are urging us to attempt by legislation to make fifty cents worth of silver to pass current as a legal tender 100-cent dollar, good for all public and private obligations. The mere statement of the proposition ought to lead to its instant reflection. We cannot by law make every man honest, but we certainly will never make a law encouraging them to be dishonest, [Appliause.]

fection. We cannot by law make every man honest, but we certainly will never make a law encouraging them to be dishonest. [Applause.]

"To me, the question of free trade is a question of humanity, the voice of labor pleading for its own, and the question of free silver is a question of public morality, honor, and good faith, and its success would be a blot on our hitherto spotless national credit. [Applause and cries of "Good."] Obscure the real issues and it flually resolves itself into that, but will it prevail? No. I answer forever No. [Cheera.]

"The American people as a nation, like those of the State of Vermont, are entirely above so unworthy an imputation. [Applause.] A people that could as a weak and struggling Confederacy of less than five millions inhabitants emerge from an eight years' war of blight and destruction and proceed immediately to gather up and pay off its enormous revolutionary debt, including the independent debt of all the States, aggregating \$135,000,000, or \$27 per capita at the time of its assumption, will not faiter at the present temptation. [Cheers and cries of "That's right; good, good."] A people who could tax themselves most heavily to equip and maintain the armies and navies of the Union and continue the most extensive and expensive war in history will not faiter at the pay their pensions in dollars worthoutly half their face value, [Great cheering and cries of "Good."] A people who emerged from that war with an interest-bearing debt of \$2,382,000,000 or \$70 per capita for our entire population in 1805 will not now after having honestly paid three-fourths of that great debt, ever seek, directly or indirectly, to repudint on new father of the other and any of the or cheapen the coin of payment. [Applause and cries of "Good,"] I say those who proceeded in good faith to pay of that debt with such unparalleled rapidity, which, it was estimated in 1888—will not now patier, bargain, or scheme to defend any creditor of the Good, not of the other and any creditor of the Good, and pay

of the old debt and all that has been made since liaughter) and pay it of, principal and interest, in the best money of the world and recognized by the civilized nations to be the best at the time of payment floud applause), just as President Jackson paid off the last of the Revolutionary debt sixty years or more after the first of it had been contracted.

"This, my fellow citizens of Vermont, is the faith that the election in your state insoires in me, but that is not all. In that verdict I see the unalterable determination of the people of the United States, for whom she had the honor first to speak, to restore the protective tariff system once more to our statute books. [Great cheering.] Vermont is an agricultural State, but her keed, sagacious, and honest farmers know full well the value of protection and its twin a ster, reciprocity. [Applause and cries of "That's right."] They have profited by the experience.

their store books, and they had plenty of time to do it [laughter] in the last three years, and have learned that their products have been worth less than at any time for a long series of

have learned that their products have been worth less than at any time for a long series of years.

"The farmers of this country want a protective tariff iapplanes and cries of "That's right, they do"] and they mean to have it. [Great cheering.] So, too, will our farmers everywhere decide. They are naturally conservative, and their uncerting common sense and common honesty will lead them quickly to detect the fallacies of free silver just as they have learned the falsity of failacies of free trade [applanse.]. "Citizens of Vermont, I congratulate you on the example and courage of the Green Mountain boys who fought at Bennington and Gettysburg. [applanse.] I congratulate you on the long line of eminent and worthy men you have contributed to the national galaxy, the great worth of your present distinguished public servants, both in State and national councils, the many great names you have given fo literature, arts, and sciences, and especially to mechanics and inventions. But of all, I congratulate you upon the high character not only of the population you have sent to other States, but of that which you have sent to other States, but of that which you have kept at nome. [Applanes of the population of reaching the enlightened principles of free government, your love of social order and respect for law, come to us of the newer states as a most gracious inspiration and positive strength. No words of mine can express the debt of gratitude I feel is so richly due you in the pending contest. Your acts speak loader than words and point the way to grander results. [Cheers.] You have set the pace; you have it has been a more the proud services you have rendered your country in this emergency in our history, [Great applanse].

"Fellow citizens, I assure you that it gives me pleasure to welcome you here to my home. I

Great applause).
"Fellow citizens, I assure you that it gives me [Great applause].

"Fellow citizens, I assure you that it gives me pleasure to welcome you here to my home. I cannot find words to express my appreciation of the courtesy and cordiality of this cail. It will afford me sincere pleasure to meet and greet each one of you personally." [Tremendous cheering and cries of "Hurrah for McKinley!"]. Impromptu addresses followed by Gov. Woodbory. Senator Proctor, Governor-elect Grout, and other members of the party.

This crowd had scarcely disappeared when the delegation arrived from Lorain county, O., about 2,500 strong. In this crowd were steel workers from Congressman Tom Johnson's plant; quarrymen from the hill townships of the county, and residents of the many little villages of the county. But farmers predominated. On the way to Canton this delegation encounterd the Lincoin Club of Eric, Pa., escorting delegations to the Pennsylvania League Convention, which has been in session in Eric this week. All combined for the parasis. There were half a dozen bands in line and a mass of fine flags and banners. A distinguishing feature of this parade was the large number of women in line. They kept in the middle of the road, and every one marched like a major.

At the McKinley home Judge G. W. Steele of

middle of the road, and every one marched has a major.

At the McKinley home Judge G. W. Steele of Oberlin spoke for the Lorsin delegation, telling how the Bryan quacks are endeavoring to force upon the people a nostrum composed of abarchy, repudiation, and free silver to cure the list which free trade didn't relieve. George W. Downling spoke for the Lincoin Club and the Pennsylvanians. To the combined audience Major McKinley said:

Langes and Gentlemen and Mt Fellow.

repudiation, and free silver to cure the like which free trade didn't relieve. George W. Downing spoke for the Lincoin Club and the Pennsylvanians. To the combined audience Major McKinley said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN AND MY FELLOW CITIZENS—There are represented in this great assemblage to-day citizens from the State of Pennsylvania and citizens from our own State; there are assembled here the citizen- of Lorain county. Ohio, the Lincoin Club of the city of Eric. Pa., and representatives of the Kepublican League of the State of Pennsylvania, which only yesterday adjourned in the city of Eric. You are here from different sections of the country; you are here representing different occupations and callings in life, but you are all here with a common purpose, a

ultarly applicable to the present situati cultarly applicable to the present situation. Mr. Lincoin said:

"The first of our resolutions declares a tariff of duties upon foreign importations, producing sufficient revenue for the support of the general Government and so adjusted as to protect American industry, to be indispensably necessary to the prosperity of the American people; and the second declares direct traction for a national revenue to be improper.' [Applause.]

"Listen to his description of the condition of the country at the time when he spoke, and low vividly it portrays the times in which we live:

low vividity it portrays the times in live:

"For several years past the revenues of the Government have been unequal to its expendi-ture, and consequently loan after loan, some-times direct and sometimes indirect in form, have been resorted to. By this means a new national debt has been created and is still grow-ing on us with rapidity fearful to contemplate, a rapidity only reasonably to be expected in time of war."

"You would think that Abraham Lincoln was "You would think that Abraham Lincoln was describing three years from 1803 to 1801. [Great applianse.] Is it any wonder when the National Cenvention met in Chicago on May 17. 1800. the second national assemblage of the great Republican party, that the following resolution was passed, which is the same doctrine that was passed, which is the same doctrine.

Great applianse.] Is it any wonder when the National Cenvention met in Chicago on May 17, 1860, the second national assemblage of the great Republican party, that the following resolution was passed, which is the same doctrine that we advocate now:

"Resolved, That while providing revenue for the support of the general Government by duties on imports, sound policy requires such an adjustment of these imports as to encourage the development of the industrial interests of the whole country; and we commend that policy of national exchanges which secures to the workingmen liberal wages, to agriculture remunerative prices, to mechanics and manufacturers an adequate return for their skill, labor and enterprise, and to the nation's commercial prosperity and independence. [Tremendous cheering.]

"That, my fellow citizens, was the Lincoln platform of 1860, [Great cheering and cries of "That's right!"]

"I am glad to meet, the young men of the Republican League of the State of Pennsylvania. There's no surer safety for our institutions than the manifestation of intelligence and patriotic interest by the young men of the United States. America is the country of the greatest and freest opportunity. We have no hereditary rulers, and we will have none. [Applause and cries of "That's right."] We have no privileged class, and we will have none. [Great cheering and cries of "That's right, too!"]

"There are two great intentives to American manhood—the realization of individual ambition and patriot devotion to country. The more active and intelligent the participation of every citizen in the affairs of state, the freer and purer and greater will be the Government. Here all citizens are interested in the Government, and here represented in this great assembly are men of every avocation and profession; but you are here because you believe alike and because you want neither free trade nor free sliver. [Great cheering and cries of "Hurrain for Medical Country of the greater of the surface of the ballouis." It is a sacred trust which

applause and cries of "That's right!"]
"It never waged a contest in all its glorious

past which more strongly appealed to the best

past which more strongly appealed to the best sentiments and the nobleat aims of both young and old than that of ro-day. Its past is liturations with great deeds, but it does not stop with its past achievements. It does not rest its claim for confidence upon them alone. It deals with the problems and issues of the day which are vital to the welfare of the country and maintains the lofty purpose which has characterized it from the beginning. It stands for country now and will guarded its life in the mightlest crisis in our history. [Great cheering and cries of "You bet it will!"]

"Gentlemen, for the assurance of support tendored me I thank you one and all most heartly, and with a full appreciation of what your assurance means. Fighting under the banner of protection to labor and home industry, reciprocity, sound money, patriotism, law, and order, we cannot but march to a triumphant victory in November. [Tremendous cheering and cries of "We'll elect you all right."]

"I thank you from Ohlo, I thank you from Pennsylvania, for the generous and gractous messages which you have brought to me to-day, and it will afford me sincere pleasure to meet each and every one of you personally." [Great cheering.]

The crowd lingered to shake hands with the Major, and gany tried to get to him for a little chat until a line of carriages haited in front of the house. These brought the Governor of Ohlo and the Governor of Rhode Island and their official families.

Gov. Rushnell was accompanied by his wife and Gen. W. P. Orr. Col. H. P. Kingsley, Col. H. A. Pratzman, Col. Burke, Col. Anderson, Col. Fisher, Col. Wing, Col. Cockley, and Capt. Andrews. Gov. Lippitt's party was composed of the following: Adjt. Gen. Sackett, Quartarmaster Dennis, Cols. Taft, Knight, Ballou, Thornton, Norman, Lieut.-Cols. Walker and Hill, Lieut. C. Abbott, U. S. A.; Lieut. F. H. Peckham, Lieut.-Gov. E. R. Allen, Congressman W. O. Arnold, State Treasurer Clark, Artorney-General Dubois, Col. J. C. Weyman, G. W. Smith, Secretary G. W. Millard, and Charles H.

W. Smith, Secretary G. W. Millard, and Charles H. Wilson.
Each of the Governors was introduced to the crowds and made speeches assuring Major Mc-Kinley of greater victories than usual in their respective States, and predicting for him and the Republican party a grand victory at the polls in November. There were also a number of other speeches made before the crowds began to depart.

To-morrow's crowd will be even larger and the delegations more numerous than to-dar, but if possible the rame plan of grouping will be pursued, so that Major McKinley will not be obliged to make more than two or three

FUSION IN NORTH CAROLINA. Republicans and Populists Get Together on

the Legislative Ticket. · WASHINGTON, Sept 11 .- "There are several hitches in the fusion plan in North Carolina," said Chairman Butler of the Populist National Committee, who returned from that State last night, "but I believe the whole matter will be arranged satisfactorily. The Democrats refused our offer to fuse with them all the way through, and of course there will be no fusion with that party. We have arranged a fusion between the Republicans on the legislative ticket, and have partially arranged an agreement on the State ticket. The electoral ticket can have no fusion. ticket. The electoral ticket can have no fosion. We have named a full electoral ticket, and will make no combination that looks to the possible election of McKinley electors in our State. We are against the gold standard, and will have nothing to do with any ticket that has that end in view; hence it would be impossible to associate with the Republicans."

"Will the fusion with the Republicans on the legislative ticket result in the election of a Republican to the United States Senate to succeed Senator Pritchard?" Mr. Butler was asked. "If such an arrangement had been made." replied Senator Butler evasively, "our candidate for Governor would have had a clear track. As it is there is a three-cornered race for Governor, and if we elect ours, as I have no doubt we will, it will be without the aid of Republican fusion. The candidates elected to the Legislature will be free to follow their own inclinations. I am led to believe that neither of the three parties with candidates in the field will have a majority of the Legislature."

RALEGH, N. C., Sept. 11.—The Populist State Committee will meet within ten days to consider the question of electoral fusion with the Democrata. The Populist State Chairman declines to say whether the proposition made by the Democrata is acceptable. It was made on Aug. 1, and was that the Populists should have five and the Democrate six electors. The Populists with the Republicans, nominate candidates for Congress in the Second, Fifth, and Ninth districts. We have named a full electoral ticket, and will

GOF. MORTON IS FOR M'KINLEY.

His Reply to an Illinois Man Who Sup-ALBANY, Sept. 11.-Mr. J. T. Mider of Kankakee, Ill., seems to have received an impression that on account of Candidate William J. Bryan's visit to Gov. Morton's country home at Ellerslie. when Mr. Bryan was in the East, that Gov. Morton was leaning toward the side of silver. Mr. Mider wrote the Governor a letter entreating him to come out on the silver side, which has elicited a reply from Gov. Morton, in which he says:

"I take it that the opening phrase of your letter. 'Permit an ex-Republican to tender his thanks for the courtesy shown our candidate,' refers to the visit of Mr. Bryan to Ellerslie, my country home at Rhinecliff, a few weeks ago. I was not at Ellerslie on that occasion, but was, and had been for some time, in the Adirondacks, and I only learned of Mr. Bryan's visit to my farm through the newspapers, with the added but unfounded statement that my private secretary had telegraphed from the Capitol to my superintendent that every courtesy should be shown to the distinguished visitor. I presume it is unnecessary for me to say that any visitor to Ellersile would be treated with all due respect and courtesy without regard to the question of his political principles, but I should be loath to have it believed or questioned that any courtesies shown to Mr. Bryan at Ellersile indicated in the remotest decree, either for my-self or persons representing me, that I or they were in accord or sympathy with the principles or platform of the late Chicago Convention or its candidate. I am conscientiously and for the soundest public reasons in favor of the election of Major McKiniey as President and the reestablishment and perpetuation of the Republican party in power." visit to my farm through the newspapers, with

SENATOR CARTER'S VIEWS.

He Thinks the Democrate Will Lose as

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.-Senator Tom Carter, ormer Chairman of the Republican National Committee, had a long consultation to-day with ecretary Lamont. He was accompanied by ex-Gov. Howser of Montana. The Senator said his call upon Secretary Lamont had no political significance, but related to official business in Montana. After leaving Secretary Lamont Senator Carter did not hesitate to express his views on the pending situation. He finds himself in a position something similar to that occupied by ex-Secretary Hoke Smith. Senator Carter believes in the free coinage of silver, but he feels bound to stand by the nominees of his party, aithough the platform upon which they stand is not entirely acceptable to him.

He says that the Republicans will lose some votes in the Western States, but they will make up their losses from the Democrats who oppose free silver. In his judgment, most of the excitement and enthusiasm attending the preliminary steps in the campaign is over, and during the next six weeks the real practical work of the canvass will be carried on. With the subsidence of the enthusiasm and sentiment that always predominates in the opening of a political contest, the question of organization then comes into play. Although not a member of the Campaign Committee, Senator Carter is pretty well informed as to the scope and the policy of the McKinley managers, and he pronounces the Recublican organization better equipped for the battle than their rivals. As to the result, the Senator does not hesitate to say that he believes the Republicans will win. occupied by ex-Secretary Hoke Smith. Senator

the Republicans will win M'KINLEY WILL REMAININ CANTON.

Mr. Hanna Says the Major Will Not Go Chasing Around the Country for Votes, CHICAGO, Sept. 11.-Chairman Hanna was asked this morning what would be done about the petition now circulating among organized labor requesting McKinley and Bryan to meet in this city in joint debate. Mr. Hanna said : "Mr. McKinley is not going to take the stump, The Democrats would undoubtedly like very much to see him chasing over the country in a wild scramble for votes, as Mr. Bryan has insisted upon doing. Mr. McKinley will continue to conduct himself as a man who appreciates the dignity and importance of the position he seeks. He will not lend himself to any catchpenny scheme for the sake of satisfying the curious or making himself talked about. I have heard this subject discussed, and I think I know what I am talking about when I say Mr. McKinley will continue to address the people who visit him at Canton."

President Ingalls Speaks for Mckinley. RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 11.-President Ingalls of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad addressed a big sound-money meeting here last night at the Academy of Music. It is estimated that there were 10,000 persons present. On the stage were many (hesapeake and Ohio officials, and in the suditorium numerous clubs made up from the workingmen of the line. Mr. Ingalis predicted the election of McKiney, whom he declared that he intended to vote for.

ROOSEVELT ON THE STUMP.

SOME CHUNKS OF SENSE AND FUN AT THE DRUMMERS' NOON.

Hard to Argue With the Man Who Says
"Why Nots" When You Say "Thou
Shult Not Steat!"-The Dream of Making Cash Pleatiful by Smashing Credit, Theodore Roosevelt was the star yesterday of the Commercial Travellers' Sound-League noonday meeting in the store at Broad way and Prince street.

"There is a certain difficulty," said he, "in arguing the issue of this campaign, the question of free silver. It is always difficult to make an elaborate argument about the eighth commandment. When a man quotes, 'Thou shalt not steal,' and another promptly replies by asking, 'Why not?' really the best answer is to repeat the commandment again. If a man cannot at the first glance see that it is as immoral and vicious to repudiate debts as it is to steal, why it becomes quite a hopeless task to try to convince him by the most elaborate arguments.

"If a man will take the trouble to think he will see at once that the great element in our financial system is the element of cradit. The other day I was speaking to one of our detectives about the fact that many of the big pickpockets seemed to prefer to work on he east and west sides of the city rather than Fifth avenue and Broadway. He answered by saying that a great many of the wealthy conic rarely carried anything but small check books in their pockets. They paid for everything they bought by check, that is by credit. On the other hand, many of the wo nen going to market on the east and west side carried with them in their dress pockets the money they had saved from their husband's wages; the workingmen coming home on Saturday night had their entire week's wages in their pockets. In other words, it was these men and the woman who had the cash and it was the rich men who had the

was these lied and the woman who had the credit.

"Now the Populists in their platform, on which Mr. Brvan stands just as squarely as he does on the Chicago platform, declared that there is not enough money in the country and demanded enough money to give each citizen \$50. Mr. Bryan's Democratic platform demands free silver upon the ground (an entirely false ground by the way) that it would double the amount of mony in circulation. Do not they see that it is not so much what cash a man has actually in his nossession as what his credit is, what his collateral is, that counts. The merchant with the check book has berhaps less of the \$50 in cash that the Populists demand than has the workingman or the skilled mechanic who has his wages in his pockets. The difference between them is trut the one has an unlimited credit. Although he has no money, he has the collateral.
"No change in the coluster 'was is going to

credit. Although he has an active how the collateral.

"No change in the coinage laws is going to alter this fundamental fact that if we had free sliver the workingman would not have any more money than he had now. No populistic states man has been able to point out "x-active how the \$50 he demands would get into each man's pocket. listic states man has been able to point out "acactly how the \$50 he demands would get into each man's pocket.
"On the contrary, the workingman, if he had free silver, would merely have the same number of dollars as he has now, and worth about half as much. The things that give the wealthy man his credit, that is, his store, als factory, his land, or whatever he owns, would still be his. Then, doubtless, there would be depression, and he would not have as much restit as he now has. He would not be able to buy as much as he did before from the farmer and the manufacturer, and he would not be able to pay as much to the laborer, but he would still have the credit and the collateral, and he would therefore retain his relative advantage just as much as he does now. The only thing would be that with free silver instead of having the difference between the well-to-do man of means and the well-to-do labory, as now, we would substitute the difference between the crippled man of means and the starving man. we would substitute the difference between the crippled man of means and the starving man. "I remember being down in a county in a Western State, near the Mexican border, on the Rio Grande. It was a true Populistic stronghold. The voters had got to the point of believing not merely in free silver, but they wanted a coin based on corn and cotton. Mind you, they were good fellows, and I liked them, but they had at oved their prejudice to warp their Judgment. They did not like the law of supply and demand, and they thought they could remedy it by some law of Congress to which nature would not pay the slightest they could remedy it by some law of Congress to which nature would not, pay the slightest heed. We got pretty intimate after a while, and I was struck by the fact that they all told me that they had no money, that there was no money in the country, that the goldougs in Wall street had concred the money of the country, and that they could not get money to move their crops. After a while I struck into the discussion and told them that although I was a stranger in the country. I was known into the discussion and toli them that although I was a stranger in the country. I was known at the local bank in the village, and if they woul' give me forty-eight hours I could get all the money I wanted there, and that I shoull think they could, too. Then it finally came out that what they really meant was not that they had no money, but that they had no credit, or collateral; that is, they had not the things with which money is bought. Those of them who were not in debt and had something that some one wanted to buy had not the slightest difficulty in getting all the money they wanted.

"One word more about my good friends, was talking with the local banker a few day afterward and he mentioned to me that Net York certainly did distrus, that particular county; that he had met with great difficult county; that he had met with great difficulty in trying to float certain of the village bonds in Wall street. A few minutes afterward, however, he mentioned the fact, which he did not seem to regard as particularly relative, that the village had defaulted on the first payment of interest on those bonds. Now, of course that meant that the credit of the who'e region was impaired. When the first payment of interest was defaulted on, it was the lender and not the borrower of the money who was hirt. But after the xrong was done the ones who were hure were the borrowers. ones who were hurt were the borrowers

the lender and not the borrower of the money who was hort. But after the xrong was done the ones who were hurt were the borrowers of that community.

"People talk a great deal about the fall in prices since silver was demonetized in 1873. Prices had been falling in this country during eight years previous to that period. Prices had fallen more than they have during any similar time since. The price of capital has fallen, but the price of the most important product of the country has risen. I mean the price of labor. There has been a steady decline in the value of the product of the capitalist—that is, interest—while the product of the wage earner, labor, has risen. While the rate of interest has gone down the rice of labor has gone up. During the past twenty three years in which we have been told that the goldbug has worked his wicked law, he has somebow seen that the price of the product of the laboring man has steadily risen, while the price of the product of the laboring man has steadily risen, while the price of the product of the capitalist, that is, interest, has failen.

"It is perfectly true that some creat staples have gone down in price. Those who raise them have suffered very much, end I have the deepeat sympathy for the men, and especially the poor men who have met with undeserved misfortune. Such men naturally will grasp any quack remedy held out to them in the belief that it will benefit them. I have great sympathy with honest men, East or West, who have suffered, but it is mere folly for them to try to relieve themselves by making others who have been more prosperous suffer in their turn. It is a terrible thing for a man to lose a child by having it fall from a third-story window, but it is really no help at all to this man to try to reject themselves by haking others who have been more prosperous suffer in their turn. It is a terrible thing for a man to lose a child by having it fall from a third-story window, but it is really no help at all to this man to try to reject the most of the whole cou

chase his products—of the capitalist, of the laborer.

"Free silver is but a step toward flat money. Mr. Bryan's chief competitor for the nomination for the Presidency was Mr. Bland, and the one speech of Mr. Bland that will always live is that in which he demanded that the national debt be wiped out with a sponge. Now he and his associates are trying to wipe out hait of it at one sweep. At bottom, these men stand for a bitter warfare against industry and thrift, At bottom, they are hostile to the men who save, to the men who put their money in the savings banks, who are investors in any form of productive capital, whether honds or real estate or crossroad stores. Every demagague in the land every man who hates with a venomous hatred the well to do because they are well to do.

Bulld Up your system, purify your blood, tone your nerves, cure billousness, headache, in-

Hoods Sarsaparilla

The best-in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c. Public sentiment is everything. Without it nothing succeeds.

He who moulds public sentiment goes deeper than he who enacts statutes. Our success is due to Public Sentiment. They love truth. We stick to it.

To-day we talk on Business Sack Suits in Dark, Fancy Casimere and nest effects in Cheviots, fly fronts, if you want them, or a nice Cheviot Plaid. How would that suit vou at

Open until 9 o'clock this evening.

Brill Brothers Outfitters to Men. THREE (279 Broadway, Near Chambers.

47 Cortlandt, Near Greenwich. STORES / 211 Sixth Ave., Near 14th Street. Shees, Hats and Furnishings.

the thrifty because they are thrifty, and have worked and saved, is arrayed against us.

"I noticed the other night that one of this genre said that the poor man ought to be in favor of free silver because the rich man favored a sound currency. He might as well have said that the poor man ought to eat his meat raw because the rich man likes to have his cooked. In fact, the demand for free silver is largely not an expression of opinion, but is rather a demand for something which it is believed will punish the people who have the most thrift and the most intelligence. Yet history teaches us nothing more plainly than that if the hard working and the thrifty be punished the ultimate loss falls mest heavily on the poorer classes. Cheap money is in the end the dearest money for the workingman.

"But free sliver is not the worst thing in

the end the dearest money for the workingman.
"But free silver is not the worst thing in
the Chicago platform. That platform contains an attack on the Supreme Court, and
therefore upon the main dependence of our
liberties. It contains a demand that the
laws shall not be enforced in certain contingencies. It is fitting that with the demand for
free silver should go the demand for free riot.
The men who are ready to strike down the
currency of the country are ready to strike
down at the same time that safeguard of our
liberties which we have received from our
forefathers in the Constitution—the Supreme Court."

Gen. Adam E. King of Maryland also spoke.

NO FREE SILVER FOR C. N. BLISS. He Says Wakeman, Candidate for Con

There are two candidates for the Republican comination for Congress in the Twelfth disrict. Luther B. Little is one and Wilbur F. Wakeman, Secretary of the Protective Tariff League, is the other. It is said that Little is favored by the Republican organization, but that, as Cornelius N. Bliss is personally very friendly to Mr. Wakeman, Mr. Platt and his friends do not care to antagonize Mr. Wake-man's candidature. It has been currently re-ported that Mr. Wakeman is at heart a bimetallist, Mr. Biles was questioned by a Sun re-porter yesterday as to his preferences regarding

porter yesterday as to his preferences regarding the Congress nomination in his district and also about Mr. Wakeman's views on the financial question. Mr. Bliss said:

"You will oblige me, first, by saying that I am not working in the interests of any particular candidate. Mr. Wakeman is a personal friend of mine. I have known him for many years, and I know him to possess the qualifications that a member of Congress should possess. Knowing this, when, several months ago, friends of Min. Wakeman's and friends of mine suggested to me that his would be a good nomination for the office, I agreed with them, and said that I would be pleased to see Mr. Wakeman and onlinked.

eald that I would be pleased to see Mr. Wakeman noministed.

That is the extent of the support I am giving to Mr. Wakeman. He is not my candidate. I have no candidate. I do not favor him as opposed to Mr. Little. When it has been agreed who the nominee should be, and he is nominated, he will have my most cordial and hearty support. There is no atrife in the district. We are all together in this campaign, working for a common purpose. I favor Mr. Wakeman's nomination as I would that of any old-time friend, whom I believed to be competent to fill the office for which he might be a candidate. Under no circumstances and under no conditions, however, would I give any kind of support to a man whom I knew to be even wavering toward free silver, not even if that man were my own brother. I believe I am right in asying that Mr. Wakeman is as strong a sound-money man as I am.

Patriotic Beclaration by the Health Pro-

Woman's Health Protective Association, in view of that the members use all the influence in their power to establish patriotism and principle at the polis is November.

This resolution was unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Woman's Health Protective Association at its rooms, 204 Livingston street, Brooklyn, yesterday. It was at first intended to formally endorse McKinley, but after some debate the above declaration was adopted.

Mrs. James Scrimgeour, the President, said: This association has always stood for patriotsm, and this is the battle cry of the campaign to-day. As the society is non-partisan, I can only speak for myself, but, as you see by my button, I am for McKinley and Hobart. Mr. button, I am for Mckinley and Hobart. Mr. Bryan may be, possibly is, a very estimable man outside of this campaign; but out of his own lips I condemn him. A man who will go about seeking to arouse a feeling of unrest and to array one class against another is a mischief maker and not a patriot. I cannot support a mischief maker. In the work of our suclety we can make our influence feit on this question. A woman who will not heed the law with regard to her ash barrel I would not trust very far in patriotism."

Mrs. Scrimgeour read a letter from Mrs. Ellen Foster, President of the National Republican Women's Association, urging the society to take some decided action.

Before separating the twenty-eight women present took a formal vote on their Presidential preferences, and it stood Mckinley, 25; Bryan, 3.

Republican Plans in Brooklyn.

The new Republican headquarters in Brook lyn, in the Rothschild building, in Jay and Fulton streets, will be opened on Monday, and the various committees will get to work a once. These veteran campaign managers have been added to the Advisory Committee already appointed; County Register Granville W. Harman, Comptroller George W. Palmer, and Alderman Joseph R. Clark. The opening mass meeting at the Academy of Music will be held shortly.

A Brooklyn Man Hears from California, Col. John G. North, a former Mayor of Riverside, Cal., in a letter to William H. Mott of the Brooklyn Water Department, says:

Noting what you have to say about the silver craze having captured California, I have much hope that the election will show you that this craze has not the election will show you that this craze has not captured California. Thirty days ago, if the election could have been held, the State would have gone for free silver, but I think the views so fine people have been changing, and I believe when the election does come that we will be able to give McKinley a majority. We have a good many men in this State who will not be carried away by catch phrases or the attempt of demagowines to show that one kind of money is better for the rich man and another kind is better for the peop man.

Appointments by Gov. Morton.

ALBANY, Sept. 11. - The following appointnents by Gov. Morton were to-day announced from the Executive Chamber: James Swann of the firm of Inman, Swann &

Co. of New York city, to be one of the Commission to represent this State at the Tennessee Centennial Expression.

John H. Watson of Perry as Coroner for Wyoming country to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Gilbert H. Traver.

Dr. Robert J. Palmer of Gloversville, to be Coroner of Fulton country in the place of J. Spencer Phillips, deceased.

Montana Gold Republicans Name Electors, HELENA, Mon., Sept. 11.-Gold Republicans held a Convention this morning and nominated three McKinley and Hobart electors and O. F. Goddard of Billings for Congress. The silver tepublicans nominated Charles A. Hartman for Congress and endorsed Bryan and Sewall electors.

Biggest Broadway McLinicy Flag. The largest McKinley and Hobart flag in New York has been subscribed for by the employees of Mills & Gibb, Broadway and Grand street, and will be raised on Monday noon. PLATT MEN REMONSTRATE.

THEY DIDN'T PUT POWDERLY UP TO RAISE CHEERS FOR BRIAN.

National Executive Committee Reply That no More Such Mistakes Will He Made and That the Organization Will He Coumited Hereafter About Meetings. The Republican leaders in this State have had several occasions to remonstrate with the National Committee for interference with the campaign in this State since Chairman Hanna turned the management of affairs over to ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt and the regular organization. The first time was when it was learned that the National Committee was circulating daily throughout the State 40,000 copies of an evening newspaper which devoted about two columns of its space regularly to abuse of Platt, and this just in advance of the State Convention. The next objection was the furnishing to Mitholland's McKinley League money which was used to fight the regular organization rather than to further the cause of the Republican candidate. The last and most vigorous protest was made yesterday. and was brought forth by the exhibition at Cooper Union on Thursday night when Terence V. Powderly spoke under the auspices of the McKinley Leauge. The enemies of Mr. Powderly, of whom he has many in organized labor, got into the hall and raised a great rumpus by hissing McKinley, cheering for Bryan, pus by hissing McKinley, cheering for Bryan, and abusing Powderly as a "turn-coat" and a "turn-coat" Mr. Powderly's personality was responsible for the whole disturbance, and the occasion would have been avoided had the State or County committees had anything to do with the Cooper Union meeting. The National Committee assigned Mr. Powderly to speak for Milholland's McKinley League without consulting them.

As soon as they saw the reports of that meeting yesterday morning the State and county leaders got their heads together, and as a result of the conference they decided to call on the National Executive Committee. Chairman Hackett of the State Committee, President Lauterbach of the County Committee, and Chairman Van Cott of the County Campaign Committee went over to I Madison avenue, saw the members of the National Executive Committee, and informed them that, if such riotous demonstrations as that at Cooper Union are going to characterize the campaign in this State, the National Committee might as well relieve the State and county organizations of all responsibility for the campaign and take it on their own shoulders. They said that no one would have known that there was any Bryan sentiment in the city if it had not been for the lack of judgment which had brought a man like Powderly forward to stir up all the enmittes which had been engendered by years of factional fights in the Knights of Labor. They knew that it was rather an anti-Powderly than a pro-Bryan demonstration, but there need have been no disturbance whatever if good judgment had prevalled.

Every member of the National Executive. As soon as they saw the reports of that meet-

demonstration, but there need have been no disturbance whatever if good judgment had prevailed.

Every member of the National Executive Committee declared the whole affair had been a grand mistake, and assured Mr. Hackett and his colicarces that nothing of the sort should occur again. The further assurance was given that the State Committee will be consuited hereafter on all matters relating to the campaign in the State. It was stated that no money for the Cooper Union meeting had been furnished by the National Committee, and that the only error they had been guilty of was to assign Mr. Powderly to talk.

Senator Quay went to Philadelphia yesterday afternoon to consuit with some of his lieutenants in the Keystone State. He will meet Gen. J. S. Clarkson, who is in Philadelphia, and who is expected to do some campaign work for the National Committee during the coming month. Ex-Gov. Charles Foster and ex-Congressman J. Warner Keifer of Ohio were among the visitors at headquarters yesterday. Gov. Foster predicted a slump of the free-silver movement in the Buckeye State and a majority of 100,000 for McKiniey. Mr. Keifer said the Governor's figures were too high, but added that he would stake his reputation on a majority of 50,000.

H. F. Merwin of Beaver City. Neb. another figures were too high, but added that he would stake his reputation on a majority of 50,000. H. F. Merwin of Beaver City, Neb, another visitor, was very conservative in his estimates as to that State. He said he did not look for an old-time Republican majority there, but, from the change of sentiment which has been going on rapidly since the nominations, he believes the State safe for McKiniey.

Thomas "Vermilion" Cooper, ex-Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, who called to talk over Pennsylvania politics with Senator Quay, confidently asserted that McKiniey's plurality in Pennsylvania will be 400,000.

MEXICAN WORKINGMEN.

Two Chicago Men Sent on a Mission to In-CHICAGO, Sept. 11.-Paul J. Maas and Patrick Enright started for Mexico last night as the representatives of the Chicago Trade and La-Assembly to make a thorough and impartial investigation of the economic conditions which prevail in Mexico. They are to find out tones no circumstances and under no conditions, however, would I give any kind of support to a man whom I knew to be even wavering
toward free silver, not even if that man were
my own brother. I believe I am right in saying
that Mr. Wakeman is as strong a sound-money
man as I am."

BROOKLYN WOMEN ON POLITICS.

Patriotic Beclaration by the Health Protective Association.

Resolved, That we, the officers and members of the
Woman's Health Protective Association, in view of

MAINE'S UNION PARTY

Its Sole Member, Joseph W. Holden, May Have to Bolt Himself. PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 11.-Joseph W. Holden

of Otisfield, the sole proprietor of the Union party of Maine, of which he is the only member and the candidate for Governor, left here for his home late this afternoon in order to vote Monday. "Reed's sermon and did not please me," he said just before leaving. did not please me," he said just before leaving. did not piease me." he said just before leaving.
"Things are so mixed that there's no telling
where any man stands. I may bolt myself."
Mr. itoiden declined to be interviewed regarding his future political movements, and would
not discuss the free-silver question. He attended all the political meetings of all parties held
here during the campaign, occupied the same
front seat at them all, and applauded the
speakers frequently.

Col. Fellows to Be Invited to Speak in New

New Orleans, Sept. 11.—The sound-money Democrats have extended an invitation through Senator Caffery to Col. John R. Fellows of New York to make a public speech here on the finan-York to make a public speech here on the finan-cial question, to follow his speech at Memphis. The sound-money Democrats will put up candi-dates for Congress if the Popocrats name silver men. They will also call upon Gov. Foster to give his views as to the situation. The Gov-ernor is a sound-money man, but previous to the nomination of Palmer and Buckner ex-pressed his intention of supporting the Chicago ticket.

No Fusion in Mississippi.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 11.—The Mississippi State Executive committees of both Populists and Democrats met in Jackson yesterday. The Populists made a proposition to fuse on the basis of last year's vote, but the Democratic committee refused the offer and declared that it had no power to remove any of the electors named by the Democratic Convention. The Populists in consequence will place a full Bryan and Watson ticket in the field.

Civil Service Snage in Brooklyn. The Brooklyn Civil Service Commission has discovered that during the summer months there have been ninety-three municipal appointments made without any regard to civil service rules, and a committee has been appointed to make an investigation. The Commissioners are also disturbed over the failure of the city au-thorities to give them the \$15,000 appropriation asked for.

Kansas Silverites Unload Col. Bond. Sr. Louis, Sept. 11.-Chairman Cook of the State Democratic Committee to-day received word that at a meeting of the State Silver Committee in Kansas Citv Col. M. F. Doud, Chairman of the State Committee of the Silver party, had been deposed. The charge against Col. Doud was that he was endeavoring to manipulate the silver forces in the interest of the flepublican party. The name of Col. Doud's successor as Chairman of the Silver party is not announced.

North Carolina Democrats Active. RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 11,-The State Executive Committee of the National Democracy met at Durham to-day to complete organization and arrange for an active campaign. W. W. Clark of Newberne and Lindsay Patterson of Winston of Newberne and Lindsay Patterson of Winston were chosen Electors at Large. Other names on the ticket will be made known as soon as definitely determined upon. Plans for distribution of literature and the formation of soundmoney clubs were discussed.

CARPET T. M. STEWART 326 7th Av., Telephone, 1,132 38th st. SEND FOR CIRCULAR, Warner's Safe Cure

OR SMALL BOTTLES.

TWARNER'S Owing to the SAFE many requests OURE from its patrons. Warner's Safe Cure Co. have put on the market a

smaller size bottle of Safe KIDNEY AND LIVE Cure which can now be obtained at all druggists at half the price of the large bottle. Safe Cure

is not only a scientific vegetable preparation and does all that is claimed for it, but it is the only Kidney and Liver medicine used by the best people of four continents. A medicine that bears the stamp of the world's approval, and maintains its position for a fifth of a century, must necessarily possess peculiar merit.

THE PRESIDENT'S ATTITUDE.

and the same of th

He Is Known to Be Opposed to Bryan, and a Letter Is Expected at an Early Day, WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 .- Although there is no doubt in Administration circles as to the atti-tude of President Cleveland in the present capvass, there is a certain amount of curiosity to see what he may have to say on the situation That he is opposed to the Bryan and Sewall ticket and piatform is well understood, and is was with his sanction and cordial support that the Indianapolis ticket was placed in the feld. These facts have been previously stated in these despatches, and it was also stated with great positiveness, just after Secretary Carlisle's last visit to Gray Gables, that the President would take occasion, soon after the adjournment of the Indianapolis Convention, to express his views on the political situation. For saveral days past various statements have been in cir-culation here and in New York to the effect that

vention. Secretary Lamont's announcement to Mr. Bynum, closely followed by a similar declaration by Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Maxwell, in support of the Palmer and Buckner ticket, was seized upon as a confirmation that a letter from the President must be in existence but no one has yet been able to accurately locate it. More than one member of the Cabinet, when spoken to on the subject to-day, said that such a letter may be expected at an early day, but none of them admit that the long-lookedfor epistle has reached its destination.

Secretary Lamont, who is generally in the

President Cleveland had defined his position on

the pending issues in a letter to some one of the

officials connected with the Indianapolis Con-

confidence of the President when such documents are to be promulgated, said very frankly to-day that he was not aware that any communication of the nature referred to has been sent to Senator Caffrey. He suggested that it might be possible that the President contemplates making an appropriate reply to Chairman Bynum's invitation to be bresent at the notification of Messrs. Palmer and Buckner. Then, as if to relieve the remark from anything that savored of an official prediction, Secretary Lamont added that the President has a way of his own for selecting the time, place, and the person when he desires to issue a public statement.

The position of Senator Hill causes more comment here than any statement the President might see fit to make. In view of Senator Hill's earnest and persistent advocacy of the sound-mouer standard, it was believed in Administration circles that he would be among the first to announce his apposition to the platform adopted at Chicago. His hesitancy in declaring himself, and the recent action of his County Convention in instructing him to support the Chicago platform and ticket, was the leading topic discussed at political headquarters and in the Executive departments to-day. It is generally conceded that he is placed in a very awkward position, and his course will be watched with interest.

New ORLEANS, Sent. It.—Senator Donelson Caffery left this morning for Louisville to notify Gen. John M. Palmer of Illinois of his selection as candidate for President of the United States on the National Democranic ticket. A reporter asked the Senator whether he had received any word from President Cleveland as to the candidates. Senator Caffery reclied in the negative ments are to be promulgated, said very frankly word from President Cleveland as to the candi-dates. Senator Caffery reolied in the negative and added that if a letter was written it would be addressed to Chairman Bynum.

MR. SHEPARD'S FORCES AT WORK All the Honest-money Democrats in Eings

County to Be Consolidated. The Executive Committee of the Shepardite organization in Brooklyn, which is in active alliance with the National Democratic party. met last night at its headquarters at 191 Montague street and discussed plans for starting a vigorous honest-money campaign in that city. Wm. C. Redfield was appointed to look after the details for the reconvening of the Convention of the State Democracy at the Academy of

tion of the State Democracy at the Academy of Music on Sept. 24.

It was practically decided that Edward M. Shepard would be selected to make reply 12 whatever Mr. Bryan may say on the occasion of his visit to Brooklyn the preceding day.

Charles J. Patterson was chosen to prepare an address to the voters of Kings county on the political situation, and it will probably be ready for publication to-merrow.

A meeting of the County Committee of the organization is to be held on Tuesday night, and it will be addressed by W. D. Bynum the Chairman of the National Committee of the National Democratic party.

A committee of fourteen has been appointed to effect a consolidation of all the honest-maney Democratic forces in Kings county. It is expected that the Shepardites will put up a complete local ticket, and that no Congress or Assembly, candidate of the regular Democracy who is not sound on the money question will be endorsed.

OPPOSED TO BRYAN.

Former Postmaster-General Bissell As-Incunces that He Will Support Palmer. BUFFALO, Sept. 11.—Replying to-day to a question as to his attitude toward the Chicago ticket and platform and the Indianapolis ticket and platform, the Hon. William S. Blssell, who was for over two years Postmaster-General un was for over two years Postmaster-General meder the present Administration of President Cleveland, made the following brief reals. "I am opposed to the election of Mr. Bryan because he advocates the free coinage of silver and represents populism and other wild and angerous theories. I am a hemocrat because i believe in Democratic principles. Gen Palmer is the only candidate in the field who represents Lemocratic principles, of which sound money is a very important one. Hence I shall support him."

Gold Democrats to Meet in Tacoma. TACOMA, Wash., Sept. 11.-The State Executtive Committee of the National Democratio party yesterday issued a call for a State Conven vion of 330 delegates to assemble here on beid. 26 to nominate Presidential electors and using a full State ticket, if the Convention deems it advisable. The committeemen unhestratingly declare their object to be to assist in defeating free silver, the Bryan ticket, and the factor State ticket nominated at fillensburg last mouth.

Palmer and Buckner Electors to Maryland, BALTIMORE, Sept. 11.—The sound-moters Democrats of this city, as represented by the Committee of One Hundred, to-day formed the preliminary organization of the National Jerus-cratic party of Maryland. It was derided to begin the work at once of putting lamaer of a Buckner electors before the people and to have a mass meeting to ratify their notifications.

Ex. Gov. Cameron for Palmer.

DANVILLE, Va., Sept. 11. Exercise Womann F. ameron, who was elected by the line and Republicans, spoke here last Academy of Music, under the angle of the Danville Sound Money League, it is of the Indianapolis sound-money British at the Siov. Cameron was one of the late William Sign.